

Hongkong Telegraph

3701.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

THIRTY DOLLARS
PER ANNUM.**Banks.****THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, LIMITED.**SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP £1,093,150**BANKERS:**
CAPITAL & COUNTRIES BANK, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE:**
No. 3, PRINCE'S STREET, LONDON.**BRANCHES:**
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.**AGENCIES:**
PENANG, SINGAPORE AND YOKOHAMA.**RATES OF INTEREST:**
ALLOWED ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS
AND Fixed Deposits can be ascertained
on application.Every description of Banking and Exchange
business transacted.**CHANTREY INCHBALD,**
Manager.

Hongkong, 6th November, 1893. [210]

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED £1,185,000**BANKERS:**
LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED.**INTEREST ALLOWED ON CURRENT**
ACCOUNTS at the rate of 2 per cent.
per annum on the Daily Balance.**ON FIXED DEPOSITS:**
For 12 Months 5 per cent.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "**JOHN THURBURN,**
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1893. [20]

THE NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, LIMITED.Authorised Capital £1,000,000
Subscribed Capital £500,000**HEAD OFFICE:—HONGKONG.****Court of Directors:**
D. Gillies, Esq. Chow Tung Shang, Esq.
Chan Kit Shan, Esq. Kwan Hoi Chuen, Esq.
H. Stollerich, Esq.**Chief Manager:**
GEO. W. F. PLAYFAIR.**Branches:**—London, Yokohama, Shanghai and Amoy.**BANKERS:**—
The Commercial Bank of Scotland,
Paris Banking Co., and The Alliance Bank (Ltd.)Interest for 12 months Fixed, 3 per Cent.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1893. [7]**Auctions.****PUBLIC AUCTION****LADIES' DRAPERY AND GENTLEMEN'S**
OUTFITTING.**THE** Undernamed has received instructions
to sell by**PUBLIC AUCTION,**
ONSATURDAY, the 17th March, 1894,
commencing at 2.30 P.M.,
at his SALE ROOMS, DUNDRELL STREET.**GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING,**
Comprising:FINE FRENCH WOOL MATERIALS,
CASHMERE, TWEEDS, SERGES, &c. for
SPRING WEAR in SUIT LENGTHS,
SOCKS, SINGLETS, &c.Also,
LADIES' DRAPERY,
Comprising:SPRING DRESS MATERIALS, NUNS'
VEILING, SERGE, EMBROIDERY, FLOUNCING,
LACES, COTTON and SILK HAND-
KERCHIEFS, BOOTS and SHOES, &c.On View from Friday, the 16th instant.
TERMS OF SALE:—As customers.**GEO. P. LAMBERT,**
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 13th March, 1894. [345]

PUBLIC AUCTION**HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE**
AND EFFECTS,
(The Property of a well-known Resident
leaving the Colony)AT SALE ROOMS, 17, PRINCE CENTRAL,
ONSATURDAY next, March 17th, 1894,
at 2.30 P.M.,Comprising:—
DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM and
BED-ROOMS, SUITES, EASY CHAIRS, HAND-
SOME SIDEBOARD and OVERMANTEL,
EXTENSION DINING TABLE, CABINET,
DINNER WAGON, DINNER SERVICE,
BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, MARBLE TOP,
WASHSTANDS, CARPETS, PICTURES,
ORNAMENTS, CURTAINS, ELECTRO-
PLATED and GLASS WARE, COOKING
STOVE, ICE CHEST, MEAT SAFE, &c., &c.Also for Sundry Accounts—
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
NEW and SECOND-HAND CABINET
FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.On View Friday and Saturday.
SALE TERMS:—As customary.**A. E. SKELLS & Co.,**
Auctioneers & Valuers.Office, 17, Prince Central,
Hongkong, 14th March, 1894. [346]**Notices of Firms.****NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA****NOTICE** is hereby given that Mr. P. P.
KARANJA, of CANTON, is Authorized
from and after this date to sign through Bills of
Lading on behalf of the above-named Company.
By Order,**H. U. JEFFRIES,**
Manager.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1894. [347]

Insurances.**THE
STANDARD.****ENDOWMENT
ASSURANCE.****1. AMONG THE MANY ADVANT-**
AGES of this form of Assurance, the
following may be mentioned:—(a)—It secures an immediate Provision
for wife and family or other re-
latives in event of early death.

(b)—It provides a Fund for Retirement.

(c)—It supplies an excellent Investment
for the regular accumulation of
small fixed sums of money.(d)—The Surrender and loan values are
larger than under ordinary Policies.**2. AFTER THE POLICY HAS BEEN**
THREE YEARS IN FORCE—should the Policy-holder wish to dis-
continue future payments—he will
be entitled to receive, on application,
a FREE PAID-UP POLICY for a
proportionate amount of the Sum
Assured, as explained in the Pros-
pectus.Full particulars on application,
DODWELL, CARLILL & Co.,
Agents,
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
Hongkong, 8th August, 1893. [747]**SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE**
INSURANCE COMPANY OF
NEW ZEALAND.**THE** Undernamed are prepared to accept
FIRE and MARINE INSURANCES on
favourable terms.Current rates, and a guaranteed Bonus equal
to that paid by the local Offices.**S. J. DAVID & Co.,**
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1893. [415]

NOTICE.**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,**
LIMITED.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED \$1,000,000

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on Goods,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.**HEAD OFFICE,**
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1893. [180]

GENERAL NOTICE.**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,**
(LIMITED).CAPITAL TAELS 600,000 \$833,333-33
EQUAL TO \$318,000-00.**BOARD OF DIRECTORS:**
LEE SING, Esq. LO YUK MOON, Esq.
LOU TAO SHUN, Esq.**MANAGER:—HO AMEL.****MARINE RISKS ON GOODS, &c., taken**
at CURRENT RATES to all parts of the
World.**HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRINCE WEST.**
Hongkong, 17th December 1893. [97]**Intimations.****WANTED**

1894-95.

SEALED TENDERS, in duplicate, will be
received at the R. N. HOSPITAL until 11
A.M. on the 21st March, 1894, from Persons
desirous of Supplying BEEF, MUTTON,
FOWLS, BREAD, PURE COWS' MILK,
STERILIZED WATERS, ICE and other Provi-
sions and necessaries for the year ending 31st
March, 1895.Sealed Tenders, in duplicate, will also be
received for the HOSPITAL WASHING.Printed Forms of Tender and further particu-
lars can be obtained at the R. N. HOSPITAL.The right to reject the lowest or any Tender
is reserved.**THOS. H. KNOTT,**
Dep. Insp. General.**R. N. Hospital,**
Hongkong, 14th March, 1894. [349]**WANTED**

BY THE GOVERNMENT OF PERAK.

FOR SERVICE, in the State of Perak,
THREE INTERPRETERS, Two on a
salary of \$500 and One on a salary of \$240 per
annum, on the fixed establishment.

The necessary qualifications are—

I. That the applicant shall possess a good
knowledge of Chinese character, and
ability to translate Chinese Bills,
Accounts, Letters, &c., into accurate
English. (No one who cannot pass
this test need apply.)II. That he shall be able to speak and
write English correctly.III. That he shall know at least two dialects of
Chinese. For two of the appointments
Cantonese and Kheh are essential and
for the other Teichu.Apply first by letter only to
F. WALKER,
Vacuum Oil Company,
14, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1894. [348]

NOTICE.**WANTED** a well educated CANTONESE
CHINAMAN of good address with
experience amongst Steamship and Machinery
Owners in the neighbourhood of Canton; know-
ledge of English being an advantage. Good
salary to the right man.Apply first by letter only to
F. WALKER,
Vacuum Oil Company,
14, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, 15th March, 1894. [348]

Intimations.**W. BREWER.****HAS JUST RECEIVED****THE ART OF DRAWN WORK.**Practical Engineer's Pocket Diary, 1894.
Our Ocean Railway.Churchill's Men, Mines & Animals, South Africa.
An Indian Eye on English Life.Hunting American Big Game.
Price's Arctic Ocean to Yellow Sea.Round the Works of Our Great Railways.
The Heavenly Twins.Montezuma's Daughter, by Rider Haggard.
Engineering Drawing and Design.**ENGINEERS' ALMANACKS, 1894.**Anley's Nautical Almanack, 1894.
Cheap Commercial Envelopes, \$1.75 & \$2, 1,000.Cheap Stationery for private use.
Cavi Styligraphic Pens.Cavi Fountain Pens.
Besique—Halmis—Ravert.Best and Cheap quality "Squeezer" Playing Cards.
New Exchange Tables 2/- to 3/6.

Chrysographs for Window Decoration.

W. BREWER,
UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL,
QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1894. [40]

THE**HONGKONG HOTEL.**

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, "Kremlia"—A. B. C. Code.—TELEPHONE, No. 32.

PROPRIETORS:—THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.**THE HONGKONG HOTEL**—the most commodious and best appointed Hotel in the Far East,
affords unequalled accommodation to travellers and others. It is situated in the centre of
the town, opposite the General Post Office and the Hongkong Club, adjacent to Pedder's Wharf
(the principal landing stage of the Colony) and in close proximity to the Banks and Shipping
Offices.**THE HOTEL STEAM LAUNCH** conveys passengers and baggage to and from all Mail Steamers.
THE TABLE D'HOTE, at separate tables, is supplied with every delicacy, the cuisine being
under experienced supervision.**THE BED-ROOMS**, with adjoining Bath-rooms, are lofty and well ventilated; open on to
spacious Verandahs, are lighted by gas and fitted throughout with electric communications.**THE READING, Writing and Smoking Rooms, Ladies' Drawing Rooms, the new Bar and public**
BILLIARD ROOMS (Six English and American Tables) are fitted with every convenience.**THE WINES & SPIRITS** are selected by an Expert and the BEST BRANDS only are supplied.
HYDRAULIC ASCENDING ROOMS of the latest and most approved type convey passengers
and baggage from the Entrance Hall to each of the five floors above.**NIGHT PORTERS and WATCHMEN** are continually on duty.**R. TUCKER**
Manager.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1893. [223]

**DAWSON'S PERFECTION
OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.****ALLISTON & CO., SOLE AGENTS,** Hongkong and the Far East,
68, Queen's Road Central.

Hongkong, 11th December, 1893. [41]

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.****SHIPS' STORES.****WINES, SPIRITS, STOUT, ALE, LIQUEURS.****TEACHER'S "HIGHLAND REAM" WHISKY.**
NAPIER JOHNSTON'S HIGHLAND WHISKY.**ADET SEWARD & Co.'s BORDEAUX WINES.**
SACCORIES SHERRIES.**HENRY THOMSON & Co.'s AND JAMESON'S IRISH WHISKIES.**
COATES' PLYMOUTH GIN.**HOBOKEN DE BIE & Co.'s HOLLANDS.**
VERMOUTH, RUM, GINGER WINE, CHERRY BRANDY.**CIGARS and TOBACCOS.**

Hongkong, 26th February, 1894. [30]

**CENTRAL HOTEL,
SHANGHAI.****Electric Lighting**
throughout
the Premises.Telegraphic Address:—
"CENTRAL,"
SHANGHAI.**THIS** long-established SELECT Family Hotel, situated on the Bund, facing the river in the
centre of the Settlements, is now fitted with the latest modern improvements, including Bath
and Dressing Rooms ATTACHED to Suites and Single Rooms, with hot and cold water laid
on, DOUCHE, SHOWER, SPRAYS, etc., and heated to a comfortable temperature during winter.**COMMODOUS RECEPTION ROOM FOR VISITORS.**
SEPARATE ROOMS FOR PRIVATE DINNER PARTIES, &c.**An Assistant attends on Passengers by Mail Steamers.****N.B.**—Special reduced charges may be arranged for on application to the Manager.**F. E. REILLY,**
PROPRIETOR.**KELLY & WALSH, LD.****NOW READY,****TUESDAY, 6th MARCH.****PRICE ONE DOLLAR.****DOLLAR AND STERLING
EXCHANGE TABLES****FROM 1s. 0d. to 1s. 11d.****FORMING A SUPPLEMENT TO OUR PREVIOUS EXCHANGE TABLES**

Hongkong, 6th March, 1894. [5]

Intimations.**THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.****THE ELEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL**
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, PRINCE
CENTRAL, on SATURDAY, 17th March, at NOON.for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
General Managers, declaring a Dividend, and
electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 2nd to 17th March, both
days inclusive.**SHEWAN & Co.,**
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1894. [294]

**THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING
COMPANY, LIMITED.****THE TENTH ORDINARY GENERAL**
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will
be held at the OFFICE of the COMPANY, PRINCE
CENTRAL, on SATURDAY, 17th March, at 12.30
P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of
the General Managers, declaring a Dividend,
and electing a Consulting Committee and
Auditors.The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from 2nd to 17th March,
both days inclusive.**SHEWAN & Co.,**
General Managers.

Hongkong, 27th February, 1894. [295]

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.****NOTICE** is hereby given that an INTERIM
DIVIDEND at the rate of FIVE PER
CENT. per Annum, has been DECLARED by
the Directors of the above Company on the
Underwriting Account for 1893, and will be
PAYABLE at SINGAPORE on 2nd April, 1894.The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED
from 23rd March to 2nd April, both days inclu-
sive.By Order of the Directors,
W. MACBEAN,
Agent,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, 3rd March, 1894. [310]

CANTON DISTRICT.**LOCAL NOTICE TO MARINERS,**
No. 46.**BLASTING IN STEAMER PASSAGE**
CAMBRIDGE REACH HARBOR.**NOTICE** is hereby given that ELASTIC
OPERATIONS are about to be carried
on for a short time in the Steamer (South) pas-
sage of the CAMBRIDGE REACH HARBOR
in the Whampoa Channel of the Canton River.Whenever it may be necessary to close the
passage to navigation a Red Flag will be
hoisted on a pole at the North side of the pas-
sage and another at the masthead of the Flagstaff
at the Customs Signal Station on the hill on
Dane's Island. So long as these Red Flags
remain flying, Vessels bound to Whampoa must
not approach the Barrier nearer than half a mile,
and those bound to Canton must proceed by the
Bleahelm (or Back) Reach.**J. H. MAY,**
Harbour Master.Approved,
E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,
Canton, 6th March, 1894. [337]**NOTICE TO TOBACCO PLANTERS
AND OTHERS.****THE NEW CENTRAL BORNEO COM-**
PANY, LIMITED, being Owners of a
large quantity of Land in North Borneo, which
has been especially selected for PLANTING
TOBACCO, SUGAR and COFFEE, are willing
to SELL LEASES, free of rent for 999 years, of
said Lands in blocks of about 5,000 acres, or
they will grant Leases of the same for 21 years
in blocks of 1,000 acres.It is believed that the best Crops and the best
price for same have been obtained for Tobacco
grown in the Kiasatagan District, imme-
diately adjoining a large block of this Company's
land.For further particulars, application should be
made to the Company's Agents**MESSRS. BOUSTEAD & Co.,**
Singapore.Approved,
E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,
Canton, 6th March, 1894. [337]**THE NEW CENTRAL BORNEO COM-**
PANY, LIMITED, being Owners of a
large quantity of Land in North Borneo, which
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TOBACCO, SUGAR and COFFEE, are willing
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in blocks of 1,000 acres.It is believed that the best Crops and the best
price for same have been obtained for Tobacco
grown in the Kiasatagan District, imme-
diately adjoining a large block of this Company's
land.For further particulars, application should be
made to the Company's Agents**MESSRS. BOUSTEAD & Co.,**
Singapore.Approved,
E. B. DREW,
Commissioner of Customs.Custom House,
Canton, 6th March, 1894. [337]**HONGKONG RIFLE ASSOCIATION.****SATURDAY, MARCH 17th, 1894,**
at 2.45 P.M.**COMPETITION LONG RANGE CUP** and
SPOONS Races 800 and 900 yards;
Ten Shots at each distance. Entrance fee 30
cents.Gentlemen willing to act as Range Officers
on any or all of the three days of the Annual
Meeting, viz., 23rd, 24th and 25th instant, are
requested to kindly communicate with the Under-
signed.**ARTHUR CHAPMAN,**
Honorary Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th March, 1894. [46]

NOTICE.**THE** Undernamed having been appointed
Agents for the**KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART**
MAATSCHAPPIJ,are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading to
Ports of Java, Sumatra (East and West Coast)
Celebes, Timor, Sunda Islands, Dutch New
Guinea, &c., &c. Bills of Lading for through
Cargo from these Ports to be presented to the
Undernamed for countersignature.**LAUTS, WEGENER & Co.**

Hongkong, 25th November, 1893. [1289]

J. W. KEW & CO.'S**STEAM WATER BOATS.****PURE FRESH WATER.****THE** attention of SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS and
CAPTAINS is called to the Superior Quality
of TITAM FILTERED WATER offered by
J. W. KEW & Co., also to the Advantages
derived from their being able to Supply their
Water "on board" the time occupied by the
old fashioned and obsolete hand pumps.No impeding the loading or discharging of
Cargo.

For Sale.

IMPORTANT INTIMATION.

NOW READY.



(PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.)

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," A DIRECTORY AND WORK OF REFERENCE ON ALL IMPORTANT LOCAL SUBJECTS FOR HONGKONG, MACAO, CHINA, JAPAN, THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, SIAM, IND-CHINA, NORTH BORNEO, THE PHILIPPINES, AND CORREA, FOR THE YEAR 1894.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY has again been enlarged and will be found THE CHEAPEST, MOST COMPLETE, AND MOST RELIABLE WORK OF THE KIND EVER PUBLISHED IN THE FAR EAST.

THE above named work, published at the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH," contains a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia between Penang, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Chinese Ports, including Vladivostok, Formosa, the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, Coochin-China, the Philippine Islands, Corea, British North Borneo, the British Colony of Hongkong, and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. It also contains the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, including the Treaties and Conventions between China and Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, the United States of America, Brazil, Japan, Peru, Spain, and Portugal; together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; also descriptions of the various Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics, taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, Professional men, and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter, upon forms specially sent for that purpose so as to ensure accuracy. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Headquarters; in fact, no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a handy and perfectly reliable book of reference for all classes.

In addition to the information enumerated above "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1894 contains a carefully revised

INDEX TO THE ORDINANCES OF HONGKONG; A SPECIAL LIST OF FOREIGNERS employed in Steamers making short voyages from Hongkong;

THE PRIVATE RESIDENCES of the Principal Government Officials, the Leading Merchants, the Foreign Consuls, Professional Men, Justices of the Peace, &c.

A LADIES DIRECTORY FOR HONGKONG, The latest and only reliable PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA, showing the proposed Reclamations and all recent additions and improvements, AND

A Mass of interesting information on various subjects, culled from the most trustworthy sources.

A CHAPTER ON SPORT gives all statistics up to date regarding the Derby, St. Leger and other great events, Athletic records, the WINNERS of all IMPORTANT RACES at HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, FOCHOW, and AMOY, with times, and other interesting particulars, carefully compiled from the most reliable sources, making "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," a *valuable* *volume* for all classes of sportsmen.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" for 1894 is printed on a superior quality of Paper, and is the best printed and most handsomely bound volume ever published East of the Suez Canal.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST," in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, is published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office, or through any of our Agents at the various Ports, for

THREE DOLLARS. There is no space in the compass of an Ordinary Advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong or any other part of the East, at such a low price.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" offers Special Advantages as an Advertising Medium. It has an extensive circulation in all Ports between Singapore and Newchwang, in the Australian Colonies, the United States, and the United Kingdom, and the scale of charges has been fixed at an exceptionally low rate. Terms can be learned on application.

Suggestions for the improvement of this work are respectfully solicited.

Orders for COPIES, and for ADVERTISEMENTS may be sent to the Agents at the various Ports, or to the Office of "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" PRINCE'S HILL, HONGKONG, Hongkong, 16th January, 1894.

Intimations.

DR. FENWICK'S FOOD.

FOR NURSING MOTHERS AND INFANTS ALSO FOR DYSPYPTICS AND INVALIDS.

It is specially recommended as an article of diet for NURSING MOTHERS and as it will strengthen and support them and at the same time enrich the Natural Milk and increase the Supply.

INFANTS FED on this Food put on flesh rapidly. In two and sixpenny and one and sixpenny bottles at \$1.10 and 70 Cents.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG:

DAKIN, CRUICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED, VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 12th January, 1894.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

屈臣氏公司

FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

ANALYSTS.

PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE PROPRIETORS AND VENDORS.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN.

CIGAR DEALERS.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, AND AERATED WATER MAKERS.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

香港大藥房

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LD.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hongkong.

The Shanghai Pharmacy, 24, Nanjing Road, Shanghai.

Boicca Inglesa, 14, Escalote, Manila.

The Canton Dispensary, Canton.

The Dispensary, Fochow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Hankow.

The Hongkong Dispensary, Tientsin.

London Office, 8, Fenchurch Buildings, E.C.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1894.

BIRTH.

At Queen's Gardens, No. 3, on the 14th inst., the wife of J. LAURE, of a son.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MARCH 15, 1894.

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

LONDON, March 13th.

The Marquis of Salisbury urged the Government to take the verdict of the country on Home Rule forthwith, maintaining that delay is dangerous alike to England and Ireland. Earl Rosebery stated that the Government is quite prepared to appeal to the country on Home Rule when the proper time arrives to do so, but will not concede to the House of Lords the right to force dissolution upon Parliament.

THE SIAMSESE QUESTION.

The Earl of Rosebery says that the same phase in the negotiations between France and Great Britain as to Siam has passed over, and that the Home Government is fully alive to the fact that the commerce of Siam is almost entirely British.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Radford* arrived here from Takao (Formosa) to-day.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s royal mail steamer *Empress of India* arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday morning last.

It may interest "oil men" to learn that the German steamer *Talis* which arrived here to-day from Delly brought a cargo of Langkat oil.

THE four-masted ship *Swagatama* has been chartered to load 95,000 cases of oil at New York for Hongkong at 17 cents, or Japan at 18 cents each.

OWING to extreme pressure on our news columns a report of the successful smoking concert held at the Rooms of the B. M. O. A. is held over till to-morrow.

THE Steamboat Company's vessels are just now doing double duty owing to the China Navigation Co.'s Canton "day boat" Hankow being in dock for a general overhaul.

"THE Private Secretary" at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, to-night at 9 o'clock. This is one of the London Lyric Co.'s strongest comedies, and ought to attract a large audience.

MISS Sophia McNeil, who was for many years a missionary in the Far East, is the founder and manager of the present time of the Chicago Home for unemployed young women.

WE note that the German steamer *Chilaka* (Messrs. Meichers & Co. agents) has "clipped in" on the Hongkong and Manila route, a trade which has long been practically monopolised by the China and Manila Steamship Company, E. & S. J. M. & Co.

A SERIES of interesting experiments in telephony were carried out recently in India. Direct telephonic communication has now been established between Calcutta and Nagpur, a distance of 760 miles, and messages were successfully interchanged between the two stations.

SOME one says wisely that a Norway bride is the best sort of a bride because a woman can never become one of those interesting beings which she can take bread. But even this requisite does not help the bridegroom out any, for the rule does not oblige her to bake it well.

THE returns made by the Finance Department of Japan show the amount of Government paper money and bank notes in circulation on the 1st February last, independent of the convertible notes of the Nippon Ginko, to have been 35,559,490 yen, a decrease of 374,000 yen in Government notes and of 333,310 yen in bank notes as compared with the corresponding date of the preceding month.

NOTWITHSTANDING the efforts of the Straits Government to encourage the cultivation of rice in Selangor, it is said that it will be many a long year before more than a mere fraction of the grain required for the mining population of that State will be raised in the country, which must continue to depend on the importation of principal food stuff from foreign countries, which would be liable to interruption in case of war.

THREE cargoes of Millek coal from Japan were discharging at San Francisco when the last steamer left, and the ship *Lord Downshire* arrived from Kuchino on February 6th with 3,500 tons more, and the report that four additional ships were under charter to load and get away last month. It has all been sold in cargo lots to the gas companies, who find it, says an American contemporary, at least two-candle power richer in gas than the Australian article.

A RATHER queer story comes from France, telling how a family consisting of the father, mother and daughter committing suicide by the aid of laudanum and charcoal fumes. The family belonged to the commercial middle classes, and were supposed to be well-off, whether it was a case of insanity or poverty it seems difficult to discover—report says poverty! Among their belongings a document was found, which in reality was a contract of death signed by all the members of the family.

THE result of Dr. King's examination of the gold field in the Wuntho district of Upper Burma has, says an exchange, been a sad disappointment to more than one would-be promoter in Rangoon, who had hoped that Wuntho would prove a Burmese Eldorado. The gold found was mainly alluvial, though some veins of insignificant size were also discovered; but the net result of Dr. King's examination is that the field would probably not pay the cost of working. This is all the more disappointing to those who hoped for a boom in Wuntho gold, as some of the first samples brought down to Rangoon yielded extraordinarily rich results on assay. But the promoters' blithe has produced fits in other parts of the world than Burma—for a time. The investing public in Rangoon may count themselves fortunate that their disappointment in the case of Wuntho has not been accompanied by a reduction in their bank balances.

THE Shanghai mandarin having recently received a despatch from the Governor of this province at Soochow, allowing them to punish the lawless actions of the lawless and unprincipled who fall out with the natives, the magistrates of the City and the Courts on both sides of the Yang-kiang-ping have accordingly issued notices to the local natives, granting them permission to bring on their complaints, when every assistance will be afforded on the part of the law to satisfy their claims against those who may have borrowed from them and try to get rid of their responsibility. This, says the *N. C. Daily News*, used to be the case in other ways, and merchants were more generally protected from the lawless than otherwise; but it seems that a large class of natives which filed at the end of the Chinese year has shown such palpable proofs of an attempt to defraud the banks in Soochow, that it has brought down the wrath of the Governor on all borrowers, and if his anger continues it will go hard with many a native merchant in Kiangsu in the future.

A JAP. vernacular newspaper has discovered a model policeman whose virtues are praised in the following brief sketch:—Onaka Hosaka is fifty years of age. He entered the "force" on January 17th, 1880. Since that date he has taken while under his duty, and has received many rewards for his fidelity. He has never once failed to attend the meetings or classes at which the officers of his station study law, fencing, swimming and shooting; and on no occasion has he ever been found fault with. He is kind, and if that is not enough, he is likewise loyal; moreover he is tall and fat. He is in the finest health, does not know what sickness is, and he has a great liking for rice, though he has never made a mistake while under his duty. He uses cold water for his ablutions every day, and he never smokes. It seems permissible to conclude negatively from a review of Mr. Onaka's traits that he is a bachelor and that he plays poker. He therefore is not altogether a glory.

THE St. Patrick's dance at the City Hall to-morrow night at 9.30.

VISCOUNT Aoki, late Japanese Minister to Berlin, now accredited to the British Court, vice Viscount Kawase, has telegraphed to the Foreign Department, Tokyo, of his pleasant reception by the Queen, when he presented his credentials on the 24th ult.

THE passengers on board the "Allan" Line steamship *Corsair*, running between Glasgow and New York, lately experienced something new. When it was discovered that the ship had sprung a leak, they were drafted off in gangs and set to work pumping the water out.

MEER MAHOMED and Mahomed Sher, privates in the Hongkong Regiment, were committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions by the police magistrate this morning, the crime with which they are charged being that of conspiring to cause the murder of a *hawaladar* of the Hongkong Regiment on the 18th of January.

MR. YOSUMURA HARUTAKA, late governor of Ishikawajima Prison, Tokyo, was recently arrested on a charge of fraud or embezzlement while holding his late appointment, and was at once handed over to the Tokyo District Court for examination. It is believed that five or six other officials of the prison are implicated as accomplices of Mr. Yosumura.

GOLF players will be glad to see by the home papers that a Scotchman, Mr. Auchterlony, has carried off this year's professional championship of Great Britain, while a young St. Andrew's student has taken the amateur championship. This is just as it ought to be, for the game has been the national Scotch game for centuries, and it is only fitting that Scotchmen should hold the palm, although for two or three years the honours have been acquired by those living south of the Tweed.

JAPANESE exchanges give information of the wholesale circulation of counterfeit coin in that to the serious of the situation, have instituted thorough investigations, and as a result it has been almost conclusively proved that the coin is manufactured in Hongkong and exported thence in foreign steamers. Five different types of coin have been discovered, and one is especially difficult to detect. In this genuine coin is taken, and by some means the inside is removed, the two faces of the coin being left intact. The vacant space is then filled with some composition as nearly as possible approaching the true weight of the *yen*, and when the work is completed, it is next to impossible to distinguish it from a real model. This is a very old dodge in China and led to the custom of "chopping" dollars.

THE report of the Committee, appointed to enquire into the system of vernacular education in Penang, has been issued. Since 1872 the number of vernacular schools has increased from 17 to about 90, and pupils presented from 500 to 5,000. The total cost, borne by Government, has likewise increased to \$68,000, estimated for 1893. The Committee visited 34 per cent. of the schools. They found that reading and writing in the Arabic character, are sufficiently well taught in all the schools; that elementary geography and arithmetic are fairly good in the Singapore and Malacca schools, but weak in Penang and Province Wellesley; that reading and writing Malay in the Romanized character is being taught with success in the Singapore and Malacca schools; and that a small proportion of the boys are annually presented in subjects such as physical geography, sanitation, agriculture.

THERE is in Sweden a monster copper mine which has a unique record, says *La Petite Revue*. It has been worked without interruption for 800 years. For the last 261 years—since the beginning of 1633—a proper account has been kept of the copper obtained from it; this is quite exceptional, and it is doubtful whether there is any other mine for which the output is known for so long a period. The old Swedish chronicles of 1738 tell us that the "Store-Kooper-berget" (the great copper mine) yielded a large revenue. In 1633, the first year for which there are any precise particulars, the output was 1,336 metric tons; the largest yield in 1850, when the figures were 3,445. After 1600 the output decreased slowly, only occasionally exceeding 1,000 tons, and in 1891 only 277 tons were obtained. In 1850 this mine produced enough copper to have met the requirements of the whole civilised world. The mine was in the hands of the Government for years, and was profitable. It now belongs to a company. It is estimated that the total amount of copper obtained from this mine in 800 years is 200,000 tons, which, at an average value of £28 per ton, means more than £5,600,000.

SUPREME COURT.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

(Before Sir Riddell Clark, Chief Justice.)

March 15th.

THE NATIONAL BANK CASE.

The National Bank of China, Ltd., sued Him Ki Ahm for £4,000 odd, calls on shares, and interest. Mr. J. Francis, Q.C., and Mr. E. Pollock, instructed by Mr. Wright (Mr. V. H. Deacon's office) were for plaintiffs, and Mr. E. Robinson, instructed by Mr. B. Bowley (Mr. H. L. Denny's office) was for defendants. On the preliminary point raised by Mr. Robinson, that the defendant being a Chinese subject, living in China (Fochow) could not be sued in this Court nor in an English native court, his lordship decided in favour of the plaintiffs, with costs.

The case was then adjourned to enable defendants to file an amended answer within twenty-eight days.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held this afternoon. There were present:—Sir W. Robinson (Governor); Mr. G. T. M. O'Brien (Colonial Secretary); Mr. W. M. Goodman (Attorney General); Mr. J. H. Stewart (Registrar-General); Mr. R. M. Rumsey (Harbour Master); Mr. E. Bowdler (acting Director of Public Works); Mr. N. J. Mitchell (Colonial Treasurer); Messrs. C. P. Chater, T. H. Whitehead, J. J. Kewick, E. R. Bellin, and Ho Kai, unofficial members.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the Fire Brigade report for 1893, and the despatch of the Secretary of State dealing with the Po Lawing at Tientsin, and a telegram from the British Minister at Tientsin acknowledging the Council's congratulations on the Mikado's silver wedding.

VICTORIA GARDEN STAFF.

Mr. Bellin gave notice to ask what the Government would do to improve the status of the Victoria Garden staff.

reply at once. The goal needed a better staff, but the colony could not afford to incur fresh expense; a Retrenchment Commission would very soon be at work, and meanwhile nothing was to be done. The Governor intended very shortly to appoint a Retrenchment Commission, and one question for it to consider would be the state of the goal staff.

THE OPTUM FARM.

Mr. Whitehead said he was surprised to learn that this was the final meeting of the Session; he had intended to give notice to move for an inquiry into the Optum Farm, which was to be renewed next year, at probably a lower rate. The Colonial Secretary explained that there was very little work left for the Council, and it might be finished to-day. The Governor intended going on leave next week.

RETRENCHING THE REGISTER-GENERAL.

In reply to a question notified by Mr. Whitehead, the Colonial Secretary read the Registrar-General's statement, that some retrenchment had already been made, and as to other items suggested by the late-acting Registrar-General, opportunities had not yet occurred.

DRAINS.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead the Colonial Secretary read a detailed statement of work done and work remaining to be done at the drainage system. Practically less than one third of the built-up area had yet been put in order under the "separate system," but as far as could be judged the system was satisfactory. The death rate was 31 in 1888, and now 22.

THE POST OFFICE.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead, the Colonial Secretary read a statement of expenditure and revenue in the Post Office during recent years.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead the Colonial Secretary stated that the present treasury, post office, court and land office buildings would probably be worth \$300,000 if sold at auction, and the cost of new buildings on the Praya Reclamation would be about \$240,000, exclusive of land.

RIVER STEAMERS AND OPTUM.

In reply to Mr. Whitehead the Colonial Secretary said the petition as to the "smuggling preventive service" had been sent to the Secretary of State.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Colonial Secretary moved that members of the Civil Service on certain conditions be granted an extra allowance in view of the fall in exchange. He pointed out the serious hardship of the position; in himself was not admitted, getting less than he did eighteen years ago, though many times promoted. The official members would not vote on this motion.

The Colonial Treasurer formally seconded the resolution. Mr. Chater moved an amendment, to the effect that nothing could be done until after the Retrenchment Commission had reported. The fall in exchange was no doubt very hard on the public servants, but it was just as hard on the Colony's finances, which now already showed a big deficit since the Budget was framed.

Mr. Kewick seconded the amendment. Mr. Bellin supported the amendment, pointing out that Civil Servants were no different from other people, and the fall in the dollar was threatening the Colony with bankruptcy.

Dr. Ho Kai also spoke for the amendment. The Colonial Secretary replied that the Government would accept the amendment. On behalf of the Civil Service he thanked the Unofficials for their considerate remarks.

The Governor stated that he had selected for the Retrenchment Commission, Mr. E. T. Aikroyd, Police Judge, as Chairman, with Messrs. C. P. Chater, J. J. Kewick, and N. J. Ede; and Mr. Seacombe Smith would act as official secretary.

ADJOURNMENT.

The Governor, in adjourning *sine die*, said he was leaving for Japan on the 21st March, returning in May. He hoped there would be no more work for the Council until the time for preparing estimates for 1895.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

The annual general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held to-day. Mr. J. H. Cox presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. Jones Hughes, W. Parfitt (directors), R. Lyall (secretary), W. H. Potts, H. E. R. Hunter, V. A. C. Hawkins, J. Grant, W. H. Gaskell, J. R. Michael, C. A. Osorio, C. S. Taylor, and J. F. C. de Rosa.

Before the notice of meeting had been read, Mr. Taylor said:—Mr. Chairman, I beg to call your attention to the fact that there are newspaper reporters present. Of course we cannot blame them for coming where they are allowed; they are in search of tit-bit and gossip; but the shame is that we allow them to be present. My contention is a perfectly simple one—that people who are not shareholders should not be allowed to attend unless they are invited by special resolution, or by a differently worded advertisement. Now I wish to speak, and I say it is simply scandalous that I cannot say a word to a fellow-shareholder without having it dumped into the newspapers.

The Chairman:—The Directors wish to do that which the majority of the shareholders desire. If the majority wish the reporters to be present, I presume the reporters may remain. Therefore, I give you my proposition to the meeting:—Mr. Taylor:—No, sir, you have called this "meeting of shareholders." It is not a meeting of shareholders, it is a meeting of reporters to be present.

The Chairman:—I believe that in all Companies, as I think you must be aware as much as I am, the shareholders desire reporters to be present.

Mr. Taylor:—Perhaps the Directors do.

The Chairman:—The Directors have no wish that they should be present to-day. If you desire by a majority that the reporters should not be present, we will make other arrangements.

Mr. Taylor:—I protest against their presence. The Chairman:—You know there are certain forms to be gone through at meetings; a proposition might be put and seconded, and it may be carried or not carried.

Mr. Hunter:—The meeting is not opened yet. I do not see how any proposition can be put.

The Chairman:—We will proceed in the usual way, and Mr. Taylor, if he wishes to make any further remarks, may do so.

Mr. Hunter:—If you proceed just now you proceed with the reporters present. Mr. Taylor:—You can't do anything at all until the notice of meeting has been read. There are not sufficient shareholders present, I think.

The Chairman said there was a quorum.

The Secretary read the notice calling the meeting.

The Chairman:—There seems to be no law as the subject. I should like to hear the opinion of the shareholders about reporters being present.

Mr. Hawkins:—We don't want any law on the subject.

The Chairman:—I can see that it is the wish of the shareholders that the reporters be present. Will you make a proposal, Mr. Taylor?

Mr. Taylor:—It is not for me to make a proposal.

Mr. Taylor:—I am the principal opposer, you mean.

The Chairman:—If you have no motion to the contrary we will follow the usual course and allow the reporters to remain. I have no desire not to please you. I take it, it is the wish of the meeting that they should be present. The reporters' accounts having been in your hands for some time we will with your permission place them as read. I have very little to say in addition to what is already printed in the report, but I am happy to tell you that the number of visitors coming to the Hotel has been very favourable of late. I shall be happy to answer any questions in my power before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Taylor:—With your permission I will say a few words to the shareholders. About eleven years ago, seven men, of whom I was one, met in the junior mess parlour of the old Oriental Bank, and they decided that something could be made out of this Hotel. The steps they pursued were that they attended the meeting, and they voted against the adoption of the report. The Directors then agreed to resign, and we passed the report. I propose that we adopt the same course to-day. What do you think of it? When these gentlemen took over charge of this Hotel, and—

The Chairman:—May I ask what gentlemen you are referring to?

Mr. Taylor:—Kerfoot Hughes, and the gentleman of eleven years ago. These gentlemen worked up the profits of this Hotel from \$1,000 a year to \$35,000, yet they were content to take a nominal sum of \$200 gross for remuneration. I see the gentlemen on the Board at present value their services at \$1,500. Of course, they are entitled to it under the articles of association, but I think it would have been very much better if they had taken a nominal sum. There is something in this Hotel, I am satisfied. I have not been a shareholder for a number of years now. I was interested in working the Hotel when it was worked profitably, but I sold my shares. The other day when they were going at what I considered give-away prices I bought a few, and I believe myself these shares can be worked up to par. That is what I propose to do; not to pass the accounts till the present Board resigns. How on earth Mr. Hughes surrounded himself with such men as he has got now I do not know! What on earth is a Chinaman doing on the Board of a European call-house? And you, Mr. Chairman, I remember some years ago, when my old friend Mr. Cullough was Chairman and you were auditor, you said about certain shares that they ought not to be in the accounts, and here the shares again stand at something like \$11,000—something the same as it used to be. Why is not that liquidated?

The Chairman:—With reference to your remark about the difference of fees eleven years ago and now, permit me to inform you that the Directors all through this year, and, I think, some time last year, have worked very hard for the Hotel, holding meetings twice a week and devoting five or six hours each week to the interests of the Company. I do not think your memory will enable you to inform us if the Directors of eleven years ago did as much as that.

Mr. Taylor:—They did a great deal more.

The Chairman:—It is not on record.

Mr. Taylor:—Why, I know Mr. Kerfoot Hughes used to come to the hotel at five o'clock in the morning.

The Chairman:—As regards the shares just mentioned, they are still there, at about the market value; we may be able to find buyers, or we may not, but they are good security just now. Gentlemen, I beg to propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. Will any gentleman second that?

Mr. Taylor:—If we pass the accounts, will the Board resign?

The Chairman:—I don't think you can ask that question now, Mr

did I ever desire to become Chairman. The shareholders can have no fault to find with myself or Mr. Jones Hughes, who worked exceedingly hard during the time of the election of the new wing. As I have said before, I have not much time. Now, gentlemen, I have to ask you to excuse me; I have a particular appointment on the *Hallam*, and you can elect another Chairman.

Mr. Taylor:—I don't know whether the Chairman can go away like this.

The Chairman:—Well, I have to go.

Mr. Hawkins:—Go on with the business; it will only take ten minutes or so.

The Chairman:—I must say it is rather troublesome that we cannot get it. I thought everything would have been arranged before-hand. Will anyone propose the confirmation of Mr. Osborne?

Finally, on the motion of Mr. Hawkins, seconded by Mr. Taylor, the appointment of Mr. Osborne was confirmed.

Mr. Hunter proposed the confirmation of Mr. Ho Tung.

Mr. Michael seconded the motion.

Mr. Hunter:—I do not think you can vote, Mr. Michael; you have no qualification.

The motion was then put and carried by 4 to 1, the dissent being Mr. Taylor.

On the motion of Mr. Hunter, seconded by Mr. Cox, the auditors (Messrs. W. H. Potts and Gaskell) were re-elected.

The Chairman:—Gentlemen, I thank you for your attendance; the meeting is dissolved.

THE PO LEUNG KUK.

The following is the full text of the Secretary of State's despatch on the subject of "The Po Leung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance, 1893," to which we referred some weeks ago, and which was laid before the Legislative Council to-day:—

22nd December, 1893.

Sir,—I have had under my careful consideration your despatch No. 134 of 27th June last, submitting for the signature of Her Majesty's pleasure "The Po Leung Kuk Incorporation Ordinance, 1893," and your despatch No. 137 of 28th June last, forwarding a Memorial from Mr. T. H. Whitehead in which he states his objections to certain provisions of the Ordinance.

In my opinion sections 6 and 9 of the Ordinance give the Board of Directors too absolute power, free from any control either by the Registrar General or by the Governor; and although it may be no probability of such power being abused, I think it right that provision should be made for some measure of control on the part of the Government. It seems hardly necessary, as proposed by Mr. Whitehead and Mr. Chatter, that with the view of the Registrar General controlling the proceedings of the Society from the outside he should be removed from the position of President of the Board in which he is placed by the Ordinance; but the Ordinance should be amended so as to provide for an appeal to the Governor.

Section 19 of the Ordinance should also be amended by inserting the words "Police Force," the following words, "or District Watchmen" otherwise there would be no provision under which District Watchmen could be sent to the Society, (as before), while at the same time retaining the powers and authorities of a Constable, which they possess under Ordinance 13 of 1888.

I have now to inform you that Her Majesty will not be advised to exercise her power of disallowance with respect to the Ordinance No. 13 of 1893, entitled, "An Ordinance for the establishment and incorporation of the Po Leung Kuk for the protection of Women and Children, commonly known as the Po Leung Kuk," but you will understand that the Ordinance should not be brought into operation until it has been amended.

It gives me pleasure to learn from the report of the Committee, which enquired into the history of the Po Leung Kuk, that much good work has been done by this Society, and I may express my confidence that their work will be continued in future with even greater success under the terms of the new Ordinance.

Mr. Whitehead should be informed that I have carefully considered his Memorial, and have given you directions to amend the Ordinance on certain points as indicated in the second and third paragraphs of the present despatch. The purpose of those paragraphs may be communicated to him.

I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) R. P. M. Governor Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G., &c., &c., &c.

THE CHINESE FACTION FIGHTS.

This morning the police were under the impression that the guerrilla warfare carried on by the Sze-yap and Tung-koon coolie guilds was about over, and they therefore rushed to the latter the bundles of bamboo carrying-poles which had been seized on Monday. It being understood that the war was off and that the valiant warriors would resume the loading and discharging of the steamers (amongst others the Northern Pacific Co's steamer *Albatross*) which have been unable to land a package during the past four days. Under a guard of police the Tung-koon or Sze-yap men commenced to unload a number of cargo-bags full of flour from the *Albatross*, this morning; and all went well until about noon, when one of the coolies reported to have been shot near Messrs. Musso & Co.'s godowns at West Point. This news naturally resulted in the Tung-koon men striking work in all parts, both ashore and afloat, and at the time of going to press only a few of them had resumed work under special police protection, which had been tendered in response to the request of Messrs. Dodwell, Carrell & Co. and Butterfield & Swire, who called upon the Captain Superintendent to demand efficient protection for any coolies willing to discharge and load their ships.

At the Police Court this morning Inspector Quincey charged Chan Hin, Ip Kau, Chan Tze, Lam Shin, Chan Long and Sze To-wing, believed to be emissaries of the Sze-yap Guild down from Canton on business, with being in unlawful possession of arms and unlawfully assembling together with intent to commit a breach of the peace this morning. It transpired in evidence that the house in which the men were arrested was the warehouse of the Sze-yap men, and that the revolvers produced in Court were found on the premises; also that Chan Hin was the secretary of the Hongkong branch of the Sze-yap. The case was remanded until Monday, had being refused.

Your other men, found looting about Tolo-gan last night, were also brought before

the police magistratus this morning and, not being able to give a satisfactory account of themselves, were sent into retirement for three months, owing to their inability to find bondsman willing to put up \$50 for each of them as a guarantee for their good behaviour for twelve months.

We hear that the Tung-koon men have turned to again under protection of a strong force of European and Indian police.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY AND SIR WILLIAM LAWSON ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In view of the cable news published in our last issue setting forth that at a meeting of the Liberal party Lord Rosebery declared his intention of absolute adherence to Home Rule, and to the lines of Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the House of Commons against the House of Lords, the constitution of which, he said, is an anomaly, and the House itself, since it has obeyed the dictates of the leaders of a single party, has become a danger to the country, further stated the Government will use all constitutional means to represent to the country the dangers attaching to such an anomaly, it may interest not a few of our readers to be reminded of the views of Sir William Lawson relative to that barrier to progress (the House of Lords) which his lordship gave expression to a couple of months ago at the annual meeting of the Liberal Club at Wigton, Cumberland, when supporting a resolution of confidence in the Gladstone Government.

On one occasion Sir William was reported to have said the Liberal members had been sent to the House of Commons for the purpose of giving Home Rule to Ireland, and a Home Rule Bill had been carried triumphantly through that House. But this was the most extraordinary county that the sun ever shone upon. They set one thing against another when they had a general election, and after a great deal of shouting and conspiring and perspiring, writing and fighting they sent five Liberal members from Cumberland. They thought they should get something, but what is the end of it? It is just like a donkey race, in which the one that comes in last wins. Besides the House of Commons, which was constructive House they had the House of Lords, which was obstructive House—a House which was kept up by the people of this country to destroy what the people want. It was a most absurd monster, and a most monstrous absurdity. There ought to be a line added to the National Anthem—

"Let laws and learning, wealth, and commerce die; But leave us still our old absurdities."

After generations of misgovernment in Ireland, which had brought disaster and disaster and danger and real disintegration in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone suddenly decided to substitute conciliation for coercion, so as to make the two nations friends for ever more. He passed a bill through the House of Commons, and it was worried like a fox by a pack of hounds in the House of Lords, which was an obstructive House—a House which was kept up by the people of this country to destroy what the people want. It was a most absurd monster, and a most monstrous absurdity. There ought to be a line added to the National Anthem—

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by the Lords to the Parish Councils bill. There was a division in one instance and the Government obtained a majority of fifty-two. At the suggestion of Fowler, President of the Local Government Board, the Speaker ruled two of the amendments made by the Lords out of order as a breach of the privileges of the Commons, in that they created new taxation.

Later.

We hear that the Tung-koon men have turned to again under protection of a strong force of European and Indian police.

THE EARL OF ROSEBURY AND SIR WILLIAM LAWSON ON THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In view of the cable news published in our last issue setting forth that at a meeting of the Liberal party Lord Rosebery declared his intention of absolute adherence to Home Rule, and to the lines of Mr. Gladstone's last speech in the House of Commons against the House of Lords, the constitution of which, he said, is an anomaly, and the House itself, since it has obeyed the dictates of the leaders of a single party, has become a danger to the country, further stated the Government will use all constitutional means to represent to the country the dangers attaching to such an anomaly, it may interest not a few of our readers to be reminded of the views of Sir William Lawson relative to that barrier to progress (the House of Lords) which his lordship gave expression to a couple of months ago at the annual meeting of the Liberal Club at Wigton, Cumberland, when supporting a resolution of confidence in the Gladstone Government.

On one occasion Sir William was reported to have said the Liberal members had been sent to the House of Commons for the purpose of giving Home Rule to Ireland, and a Home Rule Bill had been carried triumphantly through that House. But this was the most extraordinary county that the sun ever shone upon. They set one thing against another when they had a general election, and after a great deal of shouting and conspiring and perspiring, writing and fighting they sent five Liberal members from Cumberland. They thought they should get something, but what is the end of it? It is just like a donkey race, in which the one that comes in last wins. Besides the House of Commons, which was constructive House they had the House of Lords, which was obstructive House—a House which was kept up by the people of this country to destroy what the people want. It was a most absurd monster, and a most monstrous absurdity. There ought to be a line added to the National Anthem—

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that those interested may at once take hold of the factors of international trade. We have also the British Association, which tips the researches of the best scientific men, and the Royal Society confers honours to stimulate their exertions. Meanwhile the various Chambers of Commerce have their Association of Chambers of Commerce, in direct communication with the various departments of government, and the government itself has its Royal Commissions which examine carefully into the local, national, and international methods before acting, and everything is made wide and known to the concerned, including the Consular Reports from all parts of the world. These are some of the various methods used for enlightenment in England. Other Western nations have similar means, and now there is a perfect race for education generally not only because it is an axiom that enlightenment must precede progress, but because (other things being equal) trade and general prosperity are in proportion to sound practical education.

Now turning to Asia what machinery for enlightenment do we find there? In India the high authorities are all Europeans, consequently all the best means of enlightenment are rapidly being introduced into all departments. In 1890 there were 3,619,000 pupils in their schools and colleges. A commercial and economic Text-book was specially prepared for use in their schools. Altogether Rs. 2,765,000 (£1,865,000) is yearly spent on education alone, and trade increases accordingly. It has an extensive and enlightened Press. It has 18,000 miles of railway, and there is a splendid postal service to circulate knowledge.

In Japan, the government, feeling its ignorance in regard to many important matters, sent abroad Imperial Commissioners of the highest rank (Princes and some of their most enlightened men) to enquire carefully into every means of improving their country. They studied these, and pointed them out as promising immense benefits to Japan. These men on their return were made leading Ministers in the government, so as to carry out the reforms which they themselves so thoroughly recommended. By these reforms light was poured in all over the country so as to fairly dazzle the people. In 1893 they had 3,917,000 pupils in their schools. They have an extensive Press and have opened 1,700 miles of railway. Japan has a fine postal service. Now we see the splendid results already reaped in the rapidly growing trade of Japan; and Osaka cotton mills pay 35 per cent!

But if we look at China we find that her rulers are not born in a country where modern civilization exists as in the case in India; that the highest mandarins have not visited Western countries with a view to find out the secret of their prosperity, as in the case in Japan; that there is only one nucleus of a native Press; that there is no proper postal service at all; that, in short, there are no means yet existing in China for regular, general, and efficient enlightenment in regard to all the factors of modern civilization; for private information, given in order to secure contracts, however useful it may be to individual mandarins and expensive to the foreigners who supply it, cannot fall under the category of general information.

Yet China is no exception to the rule that progress follows enlightenment. When the advantage of military reform was pointed out to the Chinese Government, the soon established a navy and several armies, and there are military and naval and medical schools actively pushed by Li Hung-chang in Fientien. When the advantages of industrial reforms were laid before Chang Chih-tung he also went in for industrial reforms with startling energy in Wuchang.

Notwithstanding this there are two large classes still in the dark. There are many who strongly feel that progress should be made, but as they possess but very imperfect knowledge they fear to make mistakes, so they do nothing—but wait for fuller knowledge. There is yet another party, which has got hold of half truths and acts on them. This party publishes books from time to time to show that foreign trade is injurious to China, pointing as they think triumphantly to the fact of the balance of trade being against China, forgetting that no consumer will buy unless he benefits thereby. Considering the above, instead of wandering at the slow progress of trade in China, it is a wonder that she has maintained her ground so well. Having found out the chief cause of want of progress in China and the specific remedy for it, we next ask "how do they apply the remedy?"

Before answering this consider who will be benefited by the increased trade. It is plain that the foreign and Chinese merchants will be the chief gainers in the first instance, and the people of their respective nationalities ultimately. Thus it follows that the duty of enlightenment is mutual. But in the West it has been tacitly agreed that such country should enlighten its own people. All nations derive benefit from this.

There are some who would prefer a plan which would cut off foreign merchants so that the Chinese might reap the sole benefit, and then, as a second step, they would propose whereby the interests of foreigners alone were to be considered; but both these views are equally short-sighted. Nothing will steadily grow or be lasting which is not mutually beneficial.

Foreign merchants have from the beginning been most vigilant in regard to treaties and all trade regulations, and the Chinese merchants have reaped the benefit of this along with them. But the discoveries of Adam Smith, and the other benefits of trade well known to foreigners have never been fully and systematically made clear to the Chinese. The latter, therefore, naturally, to fall within the province of foreign merchants. Then the Chinese merchants would know how best to make the important knowledge known through their Empire. But the expense should fall on the Chinese just as foreigners bear the expense in their respective countries.

The Chinese guilds and foreign merchants will find here a common ground that will benefit both alike. They should at once organize themselves into a Guild Society for the express purpose of giving full enlightenment in various ways in regard to matters of trade. A scheme of commercial education might then be discussed. This was not possible years ago, but it is possible to-day owing to growing friendships and a growing knowledge that the world prospers best when all nations prosper together. From this combined effort at systematic enlightenment it is not difficult to prophesy that, considering China's enormous resources, within comparative few years she will easily multiply her trade several fold. This seems as certain as that the sun will follow and morning "Timothy" Richard." (N. Y. Daily News.)

SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites acts both as food and medicine. It not only gives flesh and strength by virtue of its own nutritious properties, but creates an appetite for food that builds up the wasted body. Read the following testimonial:—"I suffered for many months from a general debility and loss of appetite, and was unable to do any work. I have given it to consumptive patients and have been delighted with the results obtained. It is pleasant to the taste and can be borne by the most sensitive stomach."—E. A. ROWLEY, M.D., Boston, U.S.A. (See "The Lancet," 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994

